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(54) Title: ADENOVIRAL VECTORS INCLUDING DNA ENCODING LUNG SURFACTANT PROTEIN			
(57) Abstract			
<p>An adenoviral vector including a DNA sequence encoding a lung surfactant protein. The adenoviral vector may be a replication deficient adenoviral vector which is free of at least the majority of the E1 and E3 DNA sequences. Such vectors may be employed for generation of infectious viral particles which may transduce lung epithelial cells <i>in vivo</i> to enable the expression of lung surfactant protein by such cells.</p>			

complete remission of the pathophysiology of the surfactant deficiency state.

It is an object of the present invention to provide a recombinant expression vehicle for expressing pulmonary surfactant protein.

It is a further object of the present invention to provide an expression vehicle which will enable prolonged expression of pulmonary surfactant protein in the lung in order to correct the clinical surfactant protein deficiency state and its attendant pathophysiologic effects on gas exchange.

The above objects and others should be apparent from the following specification.

In accordance with an aspect of the present invention, there is provided an adenoviral vector including a DNA sequence encoding a lung surfactant protein.

In one embodiment, the adenoviral vector is a replication deficient adenoviral vector, i.e., such vector is free of a DNA sequence(s) which is (are) required for viral replication, such as, for example, the E1 DNA sequence or a portion thereof. In one embodiment, the adenoviral vector is free of at least a portion of the adenoviral E1 DNA sequence and is free of at least a portion of the adenoviral E3 DNA sequence. The E3 region encodes several polypeptides which help the adenovirus to evade the immune surveillance of the host.

In one embodiment, the adenoviral vector comprises an adenoviral 5' inverted terminal repeat, or ITR; an adenoviral 3'

ITR; an adenoviral encapsidation signal; the DNA sequence encoding a lung surfactant protein; and a promoter controlling the expression of the DNA sequence encoding the lung surfactant protein. The vector is free of at least the majority of the adenoviral E1 and E3 DNA sequences, but is not free of all of the E2 and E4 DNA sequences, and is not free of DNA sequences encoding adenoviral proteins expressed by the adenoviral major late promoter. In one embodiment, the vector is also free of at least a portion of at least one DNA sequence selected from the group consisting of the E2 and E4 DNA sequences. In another embodiment, the vector is free of the adenoviral E1 and E3 DNA sequences, and is free of one of the E2 and E4 DNA sequences, and is free of a portion of the other of the E2 and E4 DNA sequences.

In yet another embodiment, the vector is free of at least the majority of the E1 and E3 DNA sequences, is free of at least a portion of at least one DNA sequence selected from the group consisting of the E2 and E4 DNA sequences, and is free of DNA sequences encoding adenoviral proteins expressed under control of the adenoviral major late promoter.

The DNA sequence encoding a lung surfactant protein is under the control of a suitable promoter. Suitable promoters which may be employed include, but are not limited to, adenoviral promoters, such as the adenoviral major late promoter; or heterologous promoters, such as the cytomegalovirus (CMV) promoter; the Rous Sarcoma Virus promoter; the respiratory

syncytial virus promoter; inducible promoters, such as the mouse mammary tumor virus, or MMTV, promoter; the metallothionein promoter; and heat shock promoters. In addition, tissue-specific promoters such as, but not limited to, lung surfactant protein promoters, may also be employed. It is to be understood, however, that the scope of the present invention is not to be limited to any specific promoter.

Lung surfactant proteins which may be encoded by the DNA sequence encoding a lung surfactant protein include surfactant protein A (SPA), surfactant protein B (SPB), and surfactant protein C (SPC).

Surfactant protein A is described in Kuroki, et al., J. Biol. Chem., Vol. 263, No. 7, pgs. 3388-3394 (March 5, 1988). Surfactant protein B and DNA encoding therefor are described in Pilot-Matias, et al., DNA, Vol. 8, No. 2, pgs. 75-86 (1989), Glasser, et al., Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci., Vol 84, pgs. 4007-4011 (June 1987); Revak, et al., J. Clin. Invest., Vol. 81, pgs. 826-833 (March 1988); O'Reilly, et al., Biochimica et Biophysica Acta, Vol. 1011, pgs. 140-148 (1989); and Weaver, et al., J. Amer. Phys. Soc., pgs. 982-987 (1988). Surfactant protein C is described further in Glasser, et al., J. Biol. Chem., Vol. 263, No. 21, pgs. 10326-10331 (July 25, 1988).

In one embodiment, the DNA sequence encoding a lung surfactant protein encodes lung surfactant protein B. Present evidence suggests that SPB is the most clinically important lung surfactant protein of those herein above described.

Such a vector, in a preferred embodiment, is assembled first by constructing, according to standard techniques, a shuttle plasmid which contains, beginning at the leftward adenoviral genomic elements, the "critical left end elements", which include an adenoviral 5' ITR, an adenoviral encapsidation signal, and the Ela enhancer sequence; a promoter (which may be an adenoviral promoter or a foreign promoter); a tripartite leader sequence, a multiple cloning site; a poly A signal; and a DNA segment which corresponds to a segment of the adenoviral genome. Such DNA segment serves as a substrate for homologous recombination with a modified or mutated adenovirus, and such sequence may encompass, for example, a segment of the adenoviral genome from base 3328 to base 6241 of the adenovirus 5 genome. The plasmid may also include a selectable marker and an origin of replication. The origin of replication, may be, for example, a bacterial origin of replication. A representative example of such a shuttle plasmid is pAVS6, shown in Figure 4. An intron may be included within the transcribed portion to enhance the cytoplasmic mRNA accumulation levels.

The multiple cloning site facilitates the insertion of the DNA sequence encoding a lung surfactant protein into the plasmid. The DNA sequence encoding the lung surfactant protein may be inserted into the multiple cloning site. In general, restriction enzyme sites separating the above-mentioned components of the shuttle plasmid include "rare" restriction enzyme sites; i.e., sites which are found to occur randomly in

eukaryotic genes at a frequency from about one in every 10,000 to about one in every 100,000 base pairs. This increases the flexibility and ease of rearranging components of the vectors in assembled shuttle plasmids.

Homologous recombination is then effected with a modified or mutated adenovirus in which at least the majority of the E1 and E3 adenoviral DNA sequences have been deleted, as shown, for example, in Figure 8. Such homologous recombination may be effected through co-transfection of the shuttle plasmid and the modified adenovirus into a helper cell line, such as 293 (embryonic kidney epithelial) cells, by CaPO₄ precipitation. Upon such homologous recombination, a cloning vector is formed in which the modified adenovirus DNA which was 5' to the DNA segment in the shuttle plasmid corresponding to a similar segment of the modified adenoviral genome is replaced with the components in the shuttle plasmid which are 5' to such DNA segment. This homologous recombination, or "crossing over" event, can occur anywhere along the segment of the genome of the modified adenovirus which corresponds to the segment which is also contained within the shuttle plasmid (such as, for example, bases 3328 to 6241 of adenovirus 5 in Example 1 shown below).

Through such homologous recombination, a vector is formed which includes an adenoviral 5' ITR; an adenoviral encapsidation signal; an Ela enhancer sequence; a promoter; a tripartite leader sequence; a DNA sequence encoding a lung surfactant protein; a poly A signal; adenoviral DNA free of at least the majority of

the E1 and E3 adenoviral DNA sequences; and an adenoviral 3' ITR. This vector may then be introduced into a cell line such as the 293 cell line for production of large amounts of infectious recombinant adenoviral particles. The 293 cell line is a human fetal kidney epithelial cell line into which has been permanently introduced 11% of the left end of the adenovirus 5 genome. This directs the synthesis of the adenoviral E1a and E1b proteins and allows trans-complementation of E1-deleted vectors.

The infectious viral particles may then be administered to a host in vivo as part of a gene therapy procedure. Such infectious viral particles may be administered systemically, such as by intravenous or intraperitoneal or intramuscular or subcutaneous administration, or may be administered topically, such as by intratracheal or intrabronchial administration, or, alternatively, the infectious viral particles may be administered in an aerosol formulation. The infectious viral particles may be administered in an amount of up to about 10^{13} pfu, preferably from about 10^7 pfu to about 10^{12} pfu. For example, the infectious viral particles may be employed in the transduction of the epithelium of the respiratory tract or alveoli; whereby the lung epithelial cells will express lung surfactant protein in amounts sufficient to achieve clinical correction of lung surfactant protein deficiency.

In addition, the infectious viral particles may be used to transduce eukaryotic cells in vitro. Eukaryotic cells which may be transduced include, but are not limited to, macrophages,

lymphocytes, fibroblasts, liver cells, bronchial cells, and other epithelial or endothelial cells. Such eukaryotic cells then may be administered to a host as part of a gene therapy procedure, or may be cultured in vitro whereby such cells produce lung surfactant protein.

In addition, the infectious viral particles may be used to transduce eukaryotic cells in vitro for the in vitro production of lung surfactant protein. Examples of eukaryotic cells which may be transduced in vitro for the in vitro production of lung surfactant protein include, but are not limited to, those eukaryotic cells hereinabove described, as well as Chinese Hamster Ovary (CHO) cells, COS-7 cells, NIH 3T3 cells, vero cells, HeLa cells, MRC-5 cells, CN1 cells, W138 cells, and chicken lymphoma cells. The lung surfactant protein produced by such cells may then be administered to a host in conjunction with an acceptable pharmaceutical carrier in order to treat lung surfactant protein deficiency states.

In another embodiment, the vector comprises an adenoviral 5' ITR; an adenoviral 3' ITR; an adenoviral encapsidation signal; a DNA sequence encoding a lung surfactant protein; and a promoter controlling the DNA sequence encoding a lung surfactant protein. The vector is free of the adenoviral E1, E2, E3, and E4 DNA sequences, and the vector is free of DNA sequences encoding adenoviral proteins promoted by the adenoviral major late promoter; i.e., the vector is free of DNA encoding adenoviral

structural proteins. Such vector is sometimes hereinafter referred to as a "gutless adenoviral vector," or "GLAd" vector.

Promoters which are contained in the vector may be those hereinabove described.

Such vectors may be constructed by removing the adenoviral 5' ITR, the adenoviral 3' ITR, and the adenoviral encapsidation signal, from an adenoviral genome by standard techniques. Such components, as well as a promoter (which may be an adenoviral promoter or a non-adenoviral promoter), tripartite leader sequence, poly A signal, may, by standard techniques, be ligated into a base plasmid or "starter" plasmid such as, for example, pKSII (Strategene), to form an appropriate cloning vector. The cloning vector may include a multiple cloning site, as hereinabove described, to facilitate the insertion of the foreign DNA sequence into the cloning vector. An appropriate vector in accordance with the present invention is thus formed by cutting the cloning vector by standard techniques at appropriate restriction sites in the multiple cloning site, and then ligating the DNA sequence encoding a lung surfactant protein into the cloning vector.

The GLAd vector may then be packaged into infectious viral particles using a helper adenovirus or cell line which provides the necessary packaging materials. If a helper virus is used, in one embodiment, preferably it has a defective encapsidation signal in order that the helper virus will not package itself. Examples of such encapsidation-defective helper viruses which may

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be employed are described in Grable, et al., J. Virol., Vol. 66, pgs. 723-731 (1992), and in Grable, et al., J. Virol., Vol. 64, pgs. 2047-2056 (1990). In another embodiment, the helper virus has a normal packaging signal.

DNA for the vector and the encapsidation-defective helper virus are transfected into an appropriate cell line for the generation of infectious viral particles. Transfection may take place by electroporation, calcium phosphate precipitation, microinjection, or through proteoliposomes. Examples of appropriate cell lines include, but are not limited to, HeLa cells, A549 cells, or 293 (embryonic kidney epithelial) cells. The infectious viral particles may then be purified away from helper virus by CsCl isopycnic density centrifugation and transduced into lung epithelial cells lining the respiratory tract or alveoli, as hereinabove described, whereby such cells express lung surfactant protein.

In another alternative, the vector is transfected into the cells, followed by infection of the cells with the encapsidation-defective helper virus.

The invention will now be described with respect to the following example, however, the scope of the present invention is not intended to be limited thereby.

Example 1

The adenoviral construction shuttle plasmid pAvS6 was constructed in several steps using standard cloning techniques including polymerase chain reaction based cloning techniques.

First, the 2913 bp BglII, HindIII fragment was removed from Ad-d1327 and inserted as a blunt fragment into the XbaI site of pKSII (Stratagene, La Jolla, CA) (Figure 1). Ad-d1327 (Thimmappaya, et al., Cell, Vol. 31, pg. 543 (1983)) is identical to adenovirus 5 except that an XbaI fragment including bases 28593 to 30470 (or map units 78.5 to 84.7) of the adenovirus 5 genome, and which is located in the E3 region, has been deleted.

The complete Adenovirus 5 genome is registered as Genbank accession #M73260, incorporated herein by reference, and the virus is available from the American Type Culture Collection, Rockville, Maryland, U.S.A. under accession number VR-5.

Ad-d1327 was constructed by routine methods from Adenovirus 5 (Ad5). The method is outlined briefly as follows and previously described by Jones and Shenk, Cell 13:181-188 (1978). Ad5 DNA is isolated by proteolytic digestion of the virion and partially cleaved with Xba I restriction endonuclease. The Xba I fragments are then reassembled by ligation as a mixture of fragments. This results in some ligated genomes with a sequence similar to Ad5, except excluding sequences 28593 bp to 30470 bp. This DNA is then transfected into suitable cells (e.g. KB cells, HeLa cells, 293 cells) and overlaid with soft agar to allow plaque formation. Individual plaques are then isolated, amplified, and screened for the absence of the 1878 bp E3 region Xba I fragment. The orientation of this fragment was such that the BglII site was nearest the T7 RNA polymerase site of pKSII.

and the HindIII site was nearest the T3 RNA polymerase site of pKSII. This plasmid was designated pH.R. (Figure 1).

Second, the ITR, encapsidation signal, Rous Sarcoma Virus promoter, the adenoviral tripartite leader (TPL) sequence and linking sequences were assembled as a block using PCR amplification (Figure 2). The ITR and encapsidation signal (sequences 1-392 of Ad-d1327 [identical to sequences from Ad5, Genbank accession #M73260]) were amplified (amplification 1) together from Ad-d1327 using primers containing NotI or AscI restriction sites. The Rous Sarcoma Virus LTR promoter was amplified (amplification 2) from the plasmid pRC/RSV (sequences 209 to 605; Invitrogen, San Diego, CA) using primers containing an AscI site and an SfiI site. DNA products from amplifications 1 and 2 were joined using the "overlap" PCR method (amplification 3) with only the NotI primer and the SfiI primer.

Complementarity between the AscI containing end of each initial DNA amplification product from reactions 1 and 2 allowed joining of these two pieces during amplification. Next the TPL was amplified (amplification 4) (sequences 6049 to 9730 of Ad-d1327 [identical to similar sequences from Ad5, Genbank accession #M73260]) from cDNA made from mRNA isolated from 293 cells infected for 16 hours with Ad-d1327 using primers containing SfiI and XbaI sites respectively. DNA fragments from amplification reactions 3 and 4 were then joined using PCR (amplification 5) with the NotI- and XbaI-site-containing primers, thus creating the complete gene block.

Third, the ITR-encapsidation signal-TPL fragment was then purified, cleaved with NotI and XbaI and inserted into the NotI, XbaI cleaved pHR plasmid. This plasmid was designated pAvS6A and the orientation was such that the NotI site of the fragment was next to the T7 RNA polymerase site (Figure 3).

Fourth, the SV40 early polyA signal was removed from SV40 DNA as an HpaI-BamHI fragment, treated with T4 DNA polymerase and inserted into the SalI site of the plasmid pAvS6A-(Figure 3) to create pAvS6 (Figures 3 and 4).

A 2kb DNA fragment containing the whole human pulmonary surfactant protein B (SPB) cDNA (Figure 5) (Pilot-Matias, 1989) was obtained from plasmid pKC4-SPB (Figure 6) (Weaver, et al., J. Amer. Phys. Soc., pgs. L-95 to L-103 (1992)) by EcoRI digestion. This DNA fragment was isolated, purified, and then cloned into the EcoRV site of plasmid pAVS6. (Figure 4). Three identical clones with correct insertion of SPB cDNA were obtained. Such clones are named pAVS6-SPB#7, pAVS6-SPB#12, and pAVS6-SPB#13. pAVS6-SPB#7 is shown in Figure 7. The orientation of the SPB DNA within the shuttle plasmid was obtained by evaluating the DNA sequences of the two termini of the SPB cDNA insert in the plasmid with primers derived from pAVS6.

The recombinant adenoviral vector AV1SPB1 (Figure 8), containing SPB cDNA was constructed through homologous recombination between the Ad5 deletion mutant Ad-d1327 (Figure 8), and pAVS6-SPB#7. Homologous recombination, or "crossing over," occurs between Ad-d1327 and pAVS6-SPB#7, along the

segment common to both Ad-d1327 and pAVS6.SPB#7 which corresponds to bases 3328 to 6241 (or map units 9.24 to 17.34) of the adenovirus 5 genome. Ad-d1327 has a deleted E3 region in which base pairs 28593 to 30470 are absent (Thimmappaya, et al, Cell, Vol. 31, pgs. 543-551 (1982)). pAVS6.SPB#7 contains an adenoviral 5' ITR, an origin of replication contained completely within the 5' ITR, an Ela enhancer and encapsidation signal, a Rous Sarcoma Virus promoter, an adenovirus 5 tripartite leader sequence and the 2kb human SPB cDNA including the entire protein coding sequence (nucleotides 1 to 1172), and the SV40 poly A signal.

Example 2

293 cells (ATCC No. CRL 1573) were infected with AV1SPB1 at a multiplicity of infection (MOI) of 50 MOI units. At 12 hours post-infection, the cells were radiolabeled with ³⁵S-methionine (50 μ Ci/ml) overnight. Identical amounts of labeled protein were used for immunoprecipitation with antisera against SPB. Immunoprecipitates were analyzed by SDS-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis on 16% gel. The gels were fluorographed. C¹⁴-labeled molecular weight markers and BioRad broad range molecular weight markers were used as size markers. As shown in Figure 9, lane 1 shows an uninfected control; lane 2 shows AV1SPB1-infected 293 cells in which electrophoresis of immunoprecipitates occurred under reducing conditions; and lane 3 shows AV1SPB1-infected 293 cells in which electrophoresis of immunoprecipitates occurred under non-reducing conditions. The active SPB peptide migrates at approximately Mr=6,000 to 8,000 (reduced) and forms oligomers

(unreduced) identical to that of native human SPB (Mr=18,000). The precursor protein also was detected in both reduced and unreduced conditions.

Example 3

Mouse lung Type II-like epithelial cell lines were transduced with adenoviral vector AV1SPB1, which contains the full length human SPBcDNA under the control of the Rous Sarcoma Virus promoter. Expression of SPB was assessed by RNase protection using ³²P-labelled probes specific for endogenous mouse SPB (upper band) or human SPB (middle band). A B-tubulin specific probe (lowest band) also was used to ensure that the same amount of RNA was added to each assay. The B-tubulin probe did not recognize human B-tubulin in lane 1. As shown in Figure 10, cells infected with AV1SPB1 at 50 multiplicity of infection (MOI) units (lane 2), 100 MOI units (lane 3), and 150 MOI units (lane 4), clearly expressed human SPB mRNA. Human SPB was not detected in uninfected cells (lane 5).

Example 4

Four cotton rats were anesthetized by metaphane, and were given 1.5×10^{10} pfu of Av1SPB1. The rats were sacrificed at 2 (n=1), 3 (n=2) or 45 (n=1) days after administration, and the lungs were harvested. Total lung RNA then was extracted using the guanidine thiocyanate-CsCl technique (Chirgwin, et al., Biochemistry, Vol. 18, pgs. 5294-5299 (1979)). Total lung RNA(15 µg) was subjected to formaldehyde agarose gel electrophoresis and transferred to a nylon membrane (Nytran,

Schleicher and Schuell). The filter was crosslinked (UV Crosslink, Stratagene), and hybridized with a ³²P-labeled 2.0 kb human SP-B cDNA probe prepared by random priming (Loftstrand) and evaluated by autoradiography. Lungs from uninfected control rats and from rats infected with Av1LacZ4 also were subjected to the above hybridization procedure.

Northern blot analysis, as shown in Figure 11, demonstrated that human SP-B mRNA was expressed in the lungs of cotton rats infected with Av1SP-B1, but not in those of uninfected animals nor in animals infected with Av1LacZ4. A 2.0 kb mRNA for the human SP-B gene was detected in cotton rats infected with Av1SP-B1, consistent with the size of the full length human SP-B mRNA transcribed by the vector.

Example 5

Two cotton rats were anesthetized with metaphane, and Av1SP-B1 (diluted in PBS to 10¹⁰ pfu/300μl) was administered via intranasal instillation. Two days after infection, the rats were sacrificed and the lungs were harvested. The lungs were washed twice in PBS and perfused with methionine-free LHC-8 medium (Biofluids), minced, and incubated for 24 hours in medium with ³⁵S-Cys/Met (1ml of medium, 100μCi/ml). The presence of SP-B in media and lysed lung explants was assessed by immunoprecipitation with rabbit anti-human SP-B antiserum to detect the secreted SP-B and processed SP-B peptides. (Weaver, et al., Am. J. Physiol., Vol. 263, pgs. L95-L103 (1992)). Av1LacZ4 treated rats and untreated rats were used as controls.

As shown in Figure 12, de novo synthesis and secretion of human SP-B peptide was detected from lung fragments removed from animals infected with Av1SPB1, and was not detected in uninfected animals or in animals infected with Av1LacZ4. Human SP-B peptide was detected as secreted, with 8 kda and 18 kda oligomeric forms suggesting that vector derived precursor SP-B (proSP-B) was processed after in vivo adenoviral vector-mediated gene transfer.

Example 6

Cotton rats were treated intranasally with Av1SP-B1 in amounts of (a) 0.5×10^9 pfu (n=1); (b) 1.5×10^9 pfu (n=1); or (c) 1.5×10^{10} pfu (n=1). The animals were sacrificed 48 hours after infection, and the lungs were prepared for in situ hybridization analysis according to the method of Wert, et al., Development Biology, Vol. 156, pgs. 426-443 (1993), using human SP-BcRNA. An uninfected rat was used as a control.

Lung sections were inflation fixed in 20 cm of water in 4% paraformaldehyde at 4°C overnight. Radiolabeled riboprobe for human SP-B was generated by in vitro transcription in the presence of ^{35}S -UTP. Slides were hybridized to the human SP-B probe under stringent conditions and exposed to emulsion from one to eight days, after which the slides were counterstained with hematoxylin and eosin. Antisense and sense probes were compared in Av1SPB1-treated, in Av1LacZ4-treated, and in control (untreated) animals.

In situ hybridization of the Av1SP-B1 infected cotton rats demonstrated expression of human SP-B mRNA in bronchiolar and

alveolar epithelial cells. Human SP-B mRNA was detected in a patchy distribution and increased in a dose-dependent manner, as shown in Figures 13 through 16, which show the in situ hybridization results of the rats treated with 0.5×10^9 pfu of Av1SP-B1; 1.5×10^9 pfu of Av1SP-B1; 1.5×10^{10} pfu of Av1SP-B1; and an uninfected control rat, respectively. Light microscopic analysis of the lungs of Av1SP-B1 or Av1LacZ treated animals demonstrated a mild inflammatory response with a peribronchiolar lymphomonocytic infiltrate, increased macrophages, and some polymorpholeukocytes. The infiltrates were prominent after 48 hours and were dose-dependent. In parallel experiments with Av1LacZ, the infiltrates were essentially resolved 3 to 4 weeks after exposure.

All patents, publications, and database entries referenced in this specification are indicative of the level of skill of persons in the art to which the invention pertains. The disclosures of all such patents, publications (including published patent applications), and database entries are specifically incorporated herein by reference in their entirety to the same extent as if each such individual patent, publication, and database entry were specifically and individually indicated to be incorporated by reference.

It is to be understood, however, that the scope of the present invention is not to be limited to the specific embodiments described above. The invention may be practiced

other than as particularly described and still be within the scope of the accompanying claims.

SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

SEQUENCE LISTING**(1) GENERAL INFORMATION:**

(i) APPLICANT: Trapnell, Bruce

Whitsett, Jeffrey

(ii) TITLE OF INVENTION: Adenoviral Vectors Including
DNA Encoding Lung Surfactant
Protein

(iii) NUMBER OF SEQUENCES: 1

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(v) COMPUTER READABLE FORM:

(A) MEDIUM TYPE: 3.5 inch diskette

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(viii) ATTORNEY/AGENT INFORMATION:

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- (B) REGISTRATION NUMBER: 24,025
- (C) REFERENCE/DOCKET NUMBER: 271010-164

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- (A) TELEPHONE: 201-994-1700
- (B) TELEFAX: 201-994-1744

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:1:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 2,016 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: double
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: Genomic DNA

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(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: Surfactant protein B cDNA

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:1:

AATTCGTCA AGCTGCAGAG GTGCCATGGC TGAGTCACAC CTGCTGCAGT GGCTGCTGCT	60
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GCTGCTGCCA ACGCTCTGTG GCCCAGGCAC TGCTGCCCTGG ACCACCTCAT CCTTGGCCTG	120
CGACGACGGG TCGGAGACAC CGGGTCCCTG ACGACGGACC TGGTGGAGTA GGAACCGGAC	
TGCCCCAGGGC CCTGAGTTCT GGTGCCAAAG CCTGGAGCAA GCATTGCAGT GCAGAGCCCT	180
ACGGGTCCCG GGACTCAAGA CCACGGTTTC GGACCTCGTT CGTAACGTCA CGTCTCGGGA	
AGGGCATTGC CTACAGGAAG TCTGGGGACA TGTGGGAGCC GATGACCTAT GCCAAGAGTG	240
TCCCCGTAACG GATGTCCCTTC AGACCCCTGT ACACCCCTGG CTACTGGATA CGGTTCTCAC	
TGAGGACATC GTCCACATCC TTAACAAGAT GGCCAAGGAG GCCATTTTCC AGGACACGAT	300
ACTCTGTAG CAGGTGTAGG ATTGTTCTA CCGGTTCCCTC CGGTAAAAGG TCCTGTGCTA	
GAGGAAGTTTC CTGGAGCAGG AGTGCACAGT CCTCCCCCTTG AAGCTGCTCA TGCCCCAGTG	360
CTCCTTCAG GACCTCGTCC TCACGTTGCA GGAGGGGAAC TTCGACGAGT ACGGGGTCAC	
CAACCAAGTG CTTGACGACT ACTTCCCCCT GGTATGGAC TACTTCCAGA ACCAGACTGA	420
GTTGGTTCAC GAACGTGCTGA TGAAGGGGA CCAGTAGCTG ATGAAGGTCT TGGTCTGACT	
CTCAAACGGG ATCTGTATGC ACCTGGGCT GTGCCAATCC CGGCAGGCCAG AGCCAGAGCA	480
GAGTTGCCG TAGACATACG TGGACCCGGG CACCTTTAGG GCCGTCGGTC TCGGTCTCGT	
GGAGCCAGGG ATGTCAGACC CCCTGCCAA ACCTCTGCCG GACCCCTCTGC CAGACCCCT	540
CCTCGTCCC TACAGTCTGG GGGACGGGTT TGGAGACGCC CTGGGAGACG GTCTGGGAGA	
GCTGGACAAG CTCGTCCCTC CTGTGCTGCC CGGGGCCCTC CAGGCGAGGC CTGGGCTCA	600
CGACCTGTTG GAGCAGGAGG GACACGACGG GCCCCGGAG GTCCGCTCCG GACCCGGAGT	
CACACAGGAT CTCTCCGGAC AGCAATTCCC CATTCTCTC CCCTATTGCT GGCTCTGCAG	660
GTGTGCTCTA GAGAGGCTCG TCGTTAAGGG TAAAGGAGAG GGGATAACGA CCGAGACGTC	
GGCTCTGATC AAGCGGATCC AAGCCATGAT TCCCAGGGT GCGCTACGTG TGGCAGTGGC	720
CCGAGACTAG TTGCGCTAGG TTGGTACTA AGGCTTCCCA CGCGATGCAC ACCGTCACCG	
CCAGGTGTGC CGCGTGGTAC CTCTGGTGGC GGGGGCATC TGCCAGTGCC TGGCTGAGCG	780
GGTCCACACG CGCACCACATG GAGACCACCG CCCCCGGTAG ACGGTCACGG ACCGACTCGC	
CTACTCCGTC ATCCCTGCTCG ACACGCTGCT GGGCCGCATG CTGCCCCAGC TGGTCTGCCG	840
GATGAGGCAG TAGGACGAGC TGTGCGACGA CCCGGCGTAC GACGGGGTCG ACCAGACGGC	
CCTCGTCCCTC CGGTGCTCCA TGGATGACAG CGCTGGCCCA AGGTGCGCCGA CAGGAGAATG	900
GGAGCAGGAG GCCACGAGGT ACCTACTGTC GCGACCGGGT TCCAGCGGCT GTCCCTTTAC	
GCTGCCGCGA GACTCTGAGT GCCACCTCTG CATGTCCTG ACCACCCAGG CCGGGAACAG	960
CGACGGCGCT CTGAGACTCA CGGTGGAGAC GTACAGGCAC TGGTGGGTCC GGCCTTGTG	
CAGCGAGCAG GCCATACTAC AGGCAATGCT CCAGGCCGT GTTGGCTCCT GGCTGGACAG	1020
GTGCGCTCGTC CGGTATGATG TCCGTTACGA GGTCCGGACA CAACCGAGGA CCGACCTGTC	

GGAAAAGTGC AAGCAATTG TGGAGCAGCA CACGCCAG CTGCTGACCC TGGTGCCCAG CCTTTTCACG TTGTTAAC ACCTCGTCGT GTGGGGGTC GACGACTGGG ACCACGGGTC	1080
GGGCTGGGAT GCCCCACACCA CCTGCCAGGC CCTCGGGGTG TGTGGGACCA TGTCCAGCCC CCCGACCCCA CGGGTGTGGT GGACGGTCCG GGAGCCCCAC ACACCCCTGGT ACAGGTGGG	1140
TCTCCAGTGT ATCCACAGCC CCGACCTTGT ATGAGAACTC AGCTGTCCAG GTGCAAGGA AGAGGTACA TAGGTGTGG TAGCTTGAG TCGACAGGTC CACGTTTCT	1200
AAAGCCAAGT GAGAGGGCT CTGGGACCAT GGTGACCAGG CTCTTCCCT GCTCCCTGGC TTTCGGTCA CTCTCCCCGA GACCCCTGGTA CCACTGGTCC GAGAAGGGGA CGAGGGACCG	1260
CCTCGCCAGC TGCCAGGCTG AAAAGAAGCC TCAGCTCCA CACCGCCCTC CTCACCGCCC GGAGCGGTG AGCGTCCGAC TTTCTTCGG AGTCGAGGGT GTGGCGGGAG GAGTGGCGGG	1320
TTCCTCGGCA GTCACTTCCA CTGGTGGACCC ACGGGCCCCC AGCCCTGTGT CGGCCCTTGT AAGGAGCCGT CAGTGAAGGT GACCACCTGG TGCCCGGGG TCGGGACACA GCGGAAACAG	1380
TGTCTCAGCT CAACCCACAGT CTGACACCCAG AGCCCACTTC CATCCTCTCT GGTGTGAGGC ACAGAGTCGA GTTGGTGTCA GACTGTGGT TCAGGGTGAAG GTAGGAGAGA CCACACTCCG	1440
ACAGCGAGGG CAGCATCTGG AGGAGCTCTG CAGCCTCCAC ACCTACCCAGC ACCTCCCAAGG TGTGCTCCC GTCGTAGACC TCCTCGAGAC GTCGGAGGTG TGGATGGTGC TGGAGGGTCC	1500
GCTGGGCTCA GGAAAAACCA GCCACTGCTT TACAGGACAG GGGGTTGAAG CTGAGCCCCG CGACCCAGT CCTTTTGGT CGGTGACGAA ATGCTGTTC CCCCAACTTC GACTCGGGC	1560
CCTCACACCC ACCCCCCATGC ACTCAAAGAT TGGATTTCAC AGCTACTTGC AATTCAAAAT GGAGTGTGGG TGGGGTACG TGAGTTTCTA ACCTAAATG TCGATGAACG TTAAGTTTTA	1620
TCAGAAGAAT AAAAATGGG AACATACAGA ACTCTAAAAG ATAGACATCA GAAATTGTTA AGTCTTCTTA TTTTACCC TTGTAATGCT TGAGATTTC TATCTGTAGT CTTAACAAAT	1680
AGTTAAGCTT TTCAAAAAA TCAGCAATTG CCAGCGTAGT CAAGGGTGGG CATGCACGGG TCAATTGAA AAAGTTTT AGTCGTTAAG GGTGGATCA GTTCCCACCT GTACGTGGC	1740
TCTGGCATGA TGGGATGGCG ACCGGGCAAG CTTTCTTCCT CGAGATCGTC TGCTGCTTGA AGACCGTACT ACCCTACCGC TGGCCCGTTC GAAAGAAGGA GCTCTAGCAG ACGACGAACT	1800
GAGCTATTGC TTTGTTAAGA TATAAAAAGG GGTTTCTTT TGCTTTCTG TAAGGTGGAC CTCGATAACG AAACAATTCT ATATTTTCC CAAAGAAAA ACAGAAAGAC ATTCCACCTG	1860
TTCCAGCTTT TGATTGAAAG TCCTAGGGTG ATTCTATTTC TGCTGTGATT TATCTGCTGA AAGGTCGAA ACTAACTTTC AGGATCCCAC TAAGATAAG ACGACACTAA ATAGACGACT	1920
AAGCTCAGCT GGGGTTGTGC AAGCTAGGGA CCCATTCTA TGTAAATACAA TGCTGCACC TTCGAGTCGA CCCAACACG TTGATCCCT GGGTAAGGAT ACATTATGTT ACAGACGTGG	1980
AATGCTAATA AAGTCCTATT CTCTTTTATC GGAATT TTACGATTAT TTCAGGATAA GAGAAAATAG CCTTAA	2016

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. An adenoviral vector including a DNA sequence encoding a lung surfactant protein.
2. The vector of Claim 1 wherein said lung surfactant protein is Surfactant Protein B.
3. The vector of Claim 1 wherein said adenoviral vector is a replication deficient adenoviral vector.
4. The vector of Claim 3 wherein said adenoviral vector is free of at least a portion of the adenoviral E1 DNA sequence, and is free of at least a portion of the adenoviral E3 DNA sequence.
5. The vector of Claim 4 wherein said vector comprises:
 - an adenoviral 5' ITR;
 - an adenoviral 3' ITR;
 - an adenoviral encapsidation signal;
 - a DNA sequence encoding a lung surfactant protein;
 - a promoter controlling said foreign DNA sequence, said vector being free of at least the majority of the adenoviral E1 and E3 DNA sequences, but not free of all of the E2 and E4 DNA sequences and DNA sequences encoding adenoviral proteins controlled by the adenoviral major late promoter.
6. The vector of Claim 5 wherein the vector is free of at least the majority of the adenoviral E1 and E3 DNA sequences, and is free of at least a portion of at least one DNA sequence selected from the group consisting of the E2 and E4 DNA sequences.

7. The vector of Claim 6 wherein said vector is free of at least the majority of the adenoviral E1 and E3 DNA sequences, and is free of one of the E2 and E4 DNA sequences, and is free of a portion of the other of the E2 and E4 DNA sequences.

8. The vector of Claim 7 wherein said vector is free of at least the majority of the E1 and E3 DNA sequences, is free of at least a portion of at least one DNA sequence selected from the group consisting of the E2 and E4 DNA sequences, and is free of DNA sequences encoding adenoviral proteins promoted by the adenoviral major late promoter.

9. The vector of Claim 5 wherein said promoter is an adenoviral promoter.

10. The vector of Claim 5 wherein said promoter is a heterologous promoter.

11. Infectious viral particles generated from the vector of Claim 1.

12. Lung epithelial cells transfected with the infectious viral particles of Claim 11.

13. Infectious viral particles generated from the vector of Claim 5.

14. Lung epithelial cells transfected with the infectious viral particles of Claim 13.

15. A process for treating lung surfactant protein deficiency states, comprising:

administering to a host an effective amount of the infectious viral particles of Claim 11.

16. A process for treating lung surfactant protein deficiency states, comprising:

administering to a host an effective amount of the infectious viral particles of Claim 13.

17. The process of Claim 15 wherein said infectious viral particles are administered in an amount up to about 10^{13} pfu.

18. The process of Claim 17 wherein said infectious viral particles are administered in an amount of from about 10^7 pfu to about 10^{12} pfu.

19. The process of Claim 16 wherein said infectious viral particles are administered in an amount of from 1 pfu to about 10^{12} pfu.

20. The process of Claim 19 wherein said infectious viral particles are administered in an amount of from about 10^7 pfu to about 10^{12} pfu.

21. The process of Claim 15 wherein said lung surfactant protein deficiency state is infant respiratory distress syndrome.

22. The process of Claim 16 wherein said lung surfactant protein deficiency state is infant respiratory distress syndrome.

23. The process of Claim 15 wherein said lung surfactant protein deficiency state is adult respiratory distress syndrome.

24. The process of Claim 16 wherein said lung surfactant protein deficiency state is adult respiratory distress syndrome.

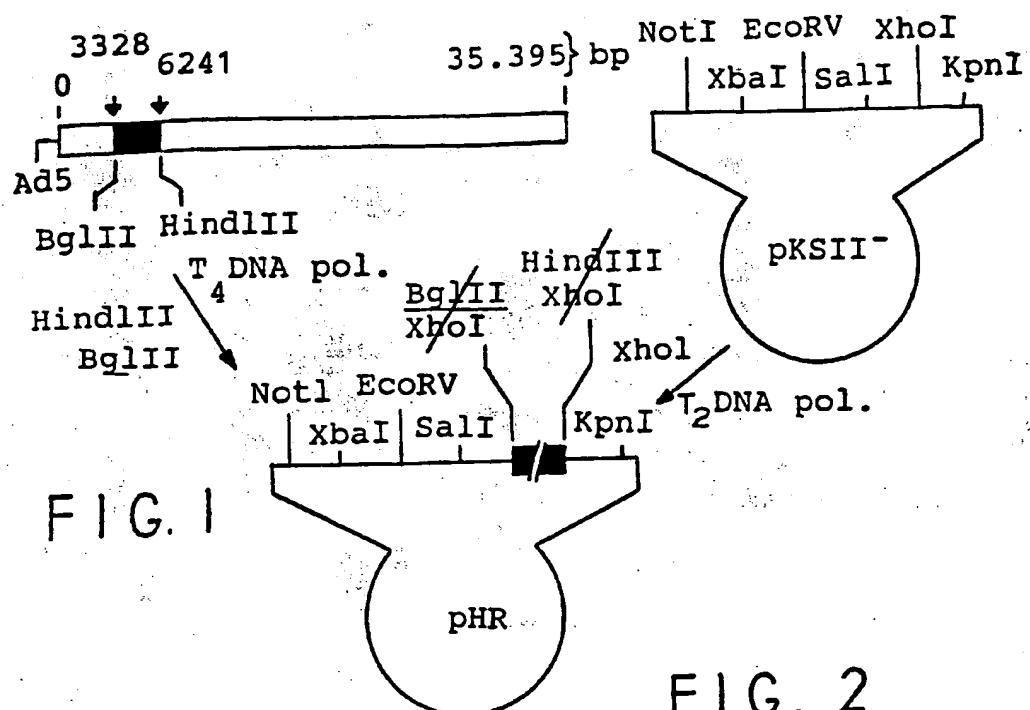


FIG. I

FIG. 2

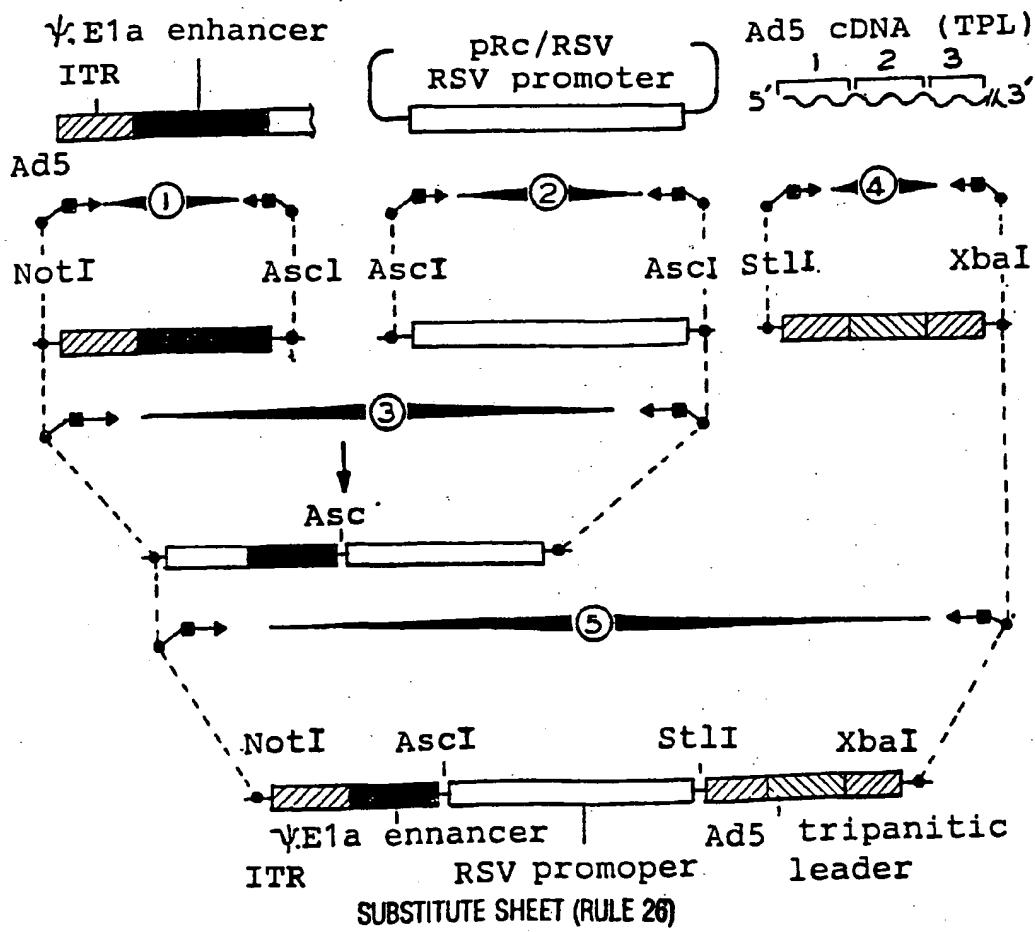
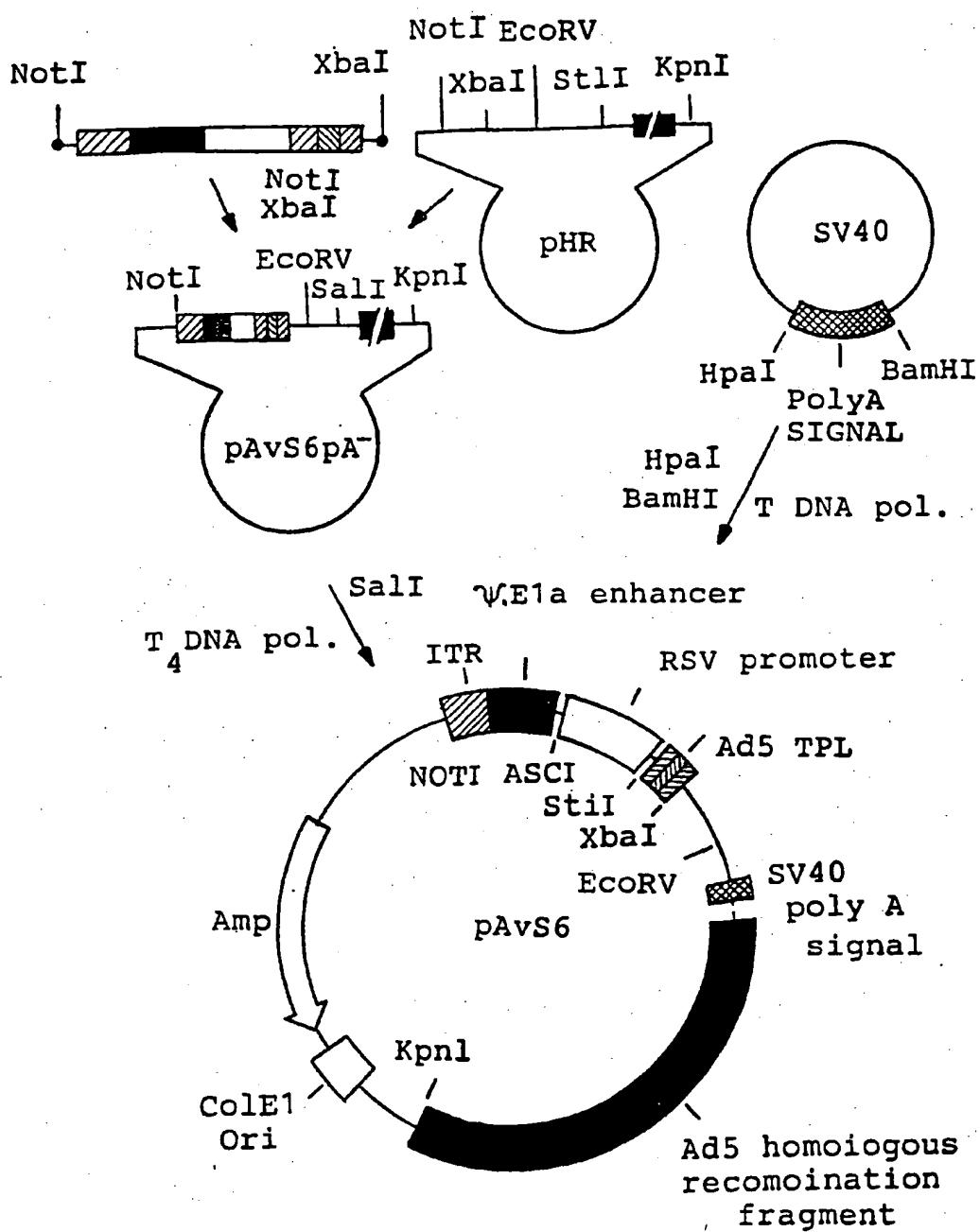


FIG. 3



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FIG. 4

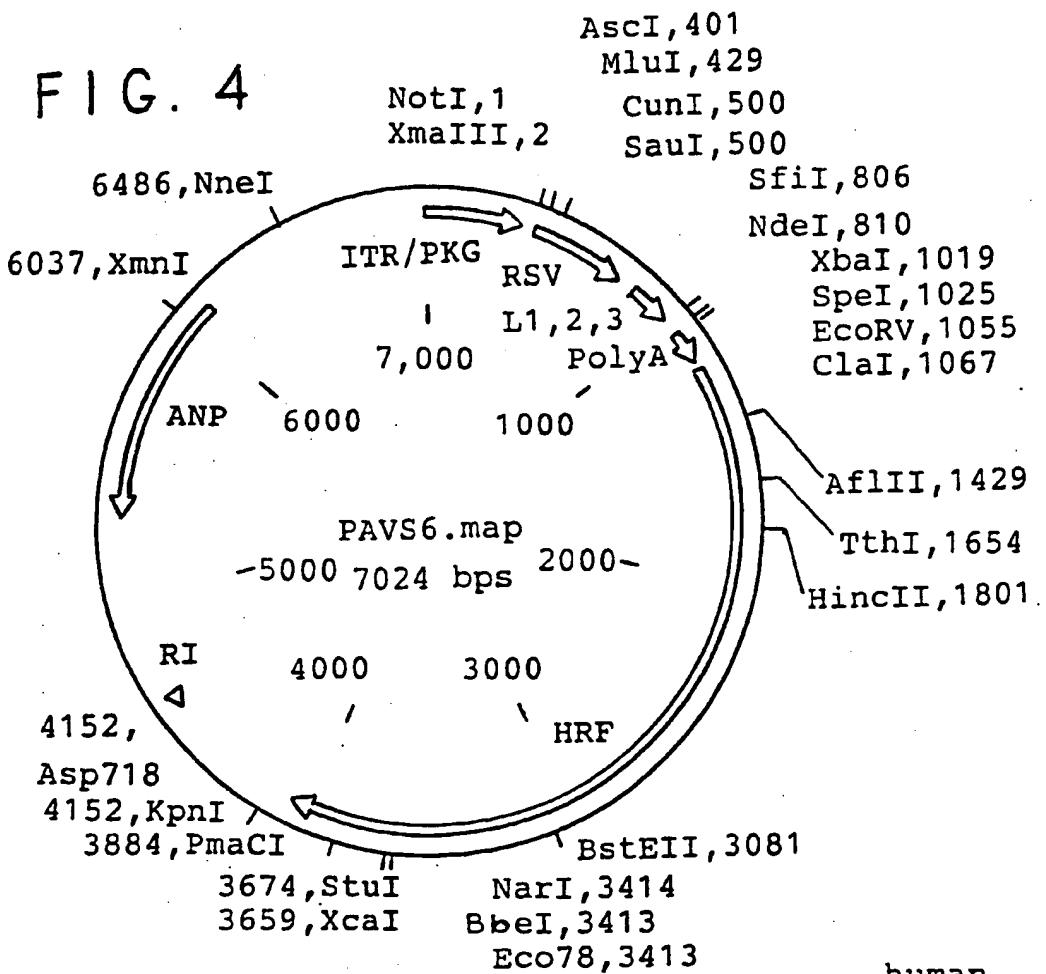
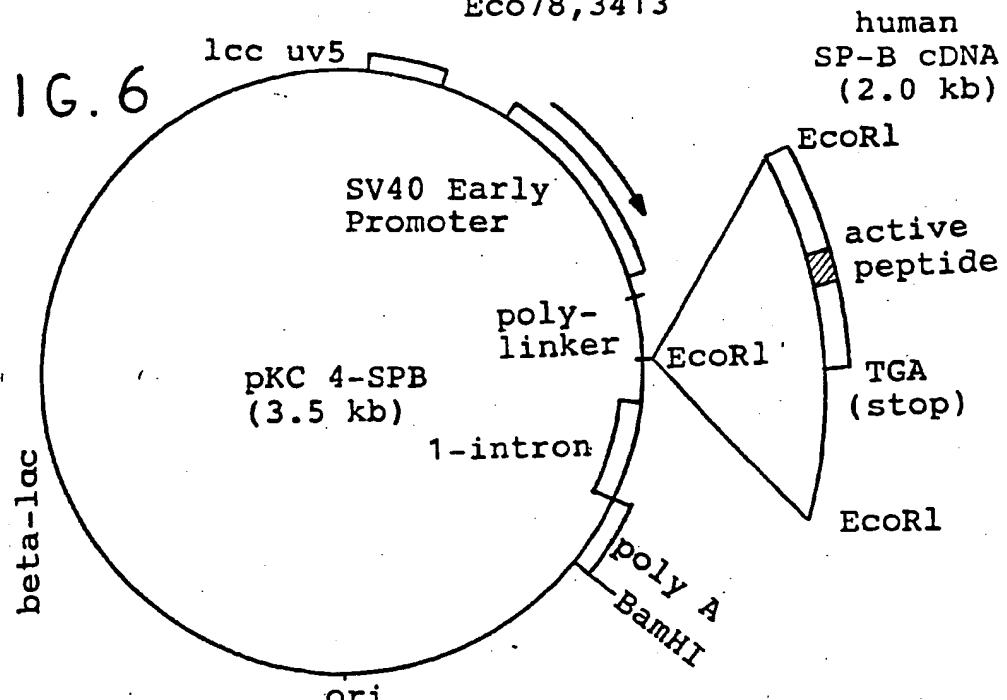


FIG. 6



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* * * S E Q U E N C E * * * FIG. 5A

1	AATTCCGTCA AGCTGCAGAG GTGCCATGGC TGAAGTCACAC CTGCTGCAGT GGCTGGCTGCT TTAAGGCAGT TCGACGCTC CACGGTACCG ACTCAGTGTG GACGACGGTCA CGGACGACGA
61	GCTGCTGCC ACGCTCTGTG GCCCAGGCAC TGCTGCCCTGG ACCACCTCAT CCTTGGGCCCTG CGACGACGGG TGGCAGAACAC CGGGTCCGTG ACGACGGACC TGGTGGAGTA GGAACCGGAC
121	TGCCCAGGGC CCTGAGTTCT GGTGCCAAAG CCTGGAGCAA GCATTCAGT GCAGAGCCCT ACGGGTCCCCG GAACTCAAGA CAACGGTTTC GGACCTCGTT CGTAACGTCA CGTCTCGGA
181	AGGGCATTTC CTACAGGAAG TCTGGGGACA TGTGGGAGCC GATGACCTAT GCCAAGAGTG TCCCCTGTAACG GATGTCCTTC AGACCCCTGT ACACCCCTCGG CTACTGGATA CGGTTCTCAC
241	TGAGGACATC GTCCCACATCC TAAACAAGAT GGCCAAGGGAG GCCATTTC AGGACACCGAT ACTCCTGTAG CAGGTGTAGG ATTGTCTA CCGGTTCTC CGGTTAAAGG TCCTGTGCTA
301	GAGGAAGTTCTGGAGG AGTGCACAGT CCTCCCTTG AAGCTGCTCA TGCCCCAGTG CTCCCTCAAG GACCTCGTCC TCATGTGCA GGAGGGGAAC TTCGACGAGT ACGGGGTCAC
361	CAACCAAGTG CTTGACGACT ACTTCCCCCT GGTCAATGGAC TACTTCAGA ACCAGACTGA GTGGGTCACTCA GAACGTGCTGA TGAAGGGGA CCAGTAGCTG ATGAAGGTCT TGGTCTGACT
421	CTCAAAACGGG ATCTGTATGC ACCTGGGCCCT GTGCAAATCC CGGCAGCCAG AGCCAGAGCA GAGTTGGCG TAGACATACG TGGACCCGGG CACGTTAGG GCCGTCGGTC TGGTCTCGT
481	GGAGCCAGGG ATGTCAGACC CCCTGCCCAA ACCTCTGGGG GACCTCTGCG CAGACCCCTCT CCTCGGTCCC TACAGTCTGG GGGACGGGTT TGGAGACGCC CTGGGAGACG GTCTGGGAGA

MATCH WITH FIG. 5B

MATCH WITH FIG. 5A

FIG. 5B

541	GCTGGACAAG	CTCGTCCCTCC	CTGTGCTGCC	CGGGGCCCTC	CAGGGAGGC	CTGGGCCCTCA
	CGACCTGTC	GAGCAGGAGG	GACACGACGG	GCCCCGGAG	GTCCGCTCCG	GACCCGGAGT
601	CACACAGGAT	CTCTCCGAGC	AGCAATTCCC	CATTCCCTC	CCCTATTGCT	GGCTCTGCCAG
	GTGTGTCCCTA	GAGAGGCTCG	TGTTAAAGGG	GTAAAGGAGG	GGGATAACGA	CCGAGACGTC
661	GGCTCTGATC	AAGCGGATCC	AAGCCATGAT	TCCCAAGGGT	GGCCTACGTG	TGGCAAGTGGC
	CCGAGACTAG	TTCGGCTTAGG	TTCGGTACTA	AGGGTTCCCA	CGCGATGCCAC	ACCGGTACCCG
721	CCAGGGTGTGC	CCCGTGGTAC	CTCTGGTGGC	GGGGGGCATC	TGCCAAGTGGC	TGGCTGTGAGGC
	GGTCCACACG	GGCACCATG	GAGACCACTG	CCCGCCGTAG	ACGGGTACCGG	ACCGGAACCTCGC
781	CTACTCCGTC	ATCCTGCTCG	ACACGGCTGCT	GGGCCGGCATG	CTGCCCCAGC	TGGTCTGCCCG
	GATGAGGCCAG	TAGGACGAGC	TGTGGGACGA	CCCGGGGTAC	GACGGGGTGTG	ACCGAACCGCC
841	CCTCGTCCCTC	CGGTGCTCCA	TGGATGACAG	CGCTGGCCCA	AGGTGGCCGA	CAGGAGAAATG
	GGAGCAGGAG	GCCACGAGGT	ACCTACTGTC	GCGACCGGGGT	TCCAGGGGCT	GTCCTCTTAC
901	GCTGCCGGA	GACTCTGAGT	GCCACCTCTG	CATGTCCGTG	ACCACCCAGG	CGGGGAACAG
	CGACGGGGCT	CTGAGACTCA	CGGTGGAGAC	GTACAGGCAC	TGGTGGTCC	GGCCCTTGTC
961	CAGGGAGCAG	GCCATACTAC	AGGCAATGCT	CCAGGGCTGT	GTTGGCTCCT	GGCTGGACAG
	GTGCGCTCGTC	CGGTATGATG	TCCGTTACGA	GGTCGGACA	ACCCCGAGGA	CCGACCTGTC
1021	GGAAAAGTGC	AAGGAATTTC	TGGAGCAGCA	CACGGCCCCAG	CTGGCTGACCC	TGGTGGCCAG
	CCTTTCAAG	TTCGTTAAC	ACCTCGTC	GACGACTGGG	ACCAACGGGT	ACCGACTGGG

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MATCH WITH FIG. 5C

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FIG. 5C

MATCH WITH FIG. 5B

1081 GGCTGGAT GCCCACACCA CCTGCCAGGC CCTUGGGGT TGTGGGACCA TGTCAGCCC
CCCGACCCCTA CGGGT TGGT GGACGGTCCG GGAGCCCCA ACACCCCTGGT ACAGGGTGGG

1141 TCTCCAGTGT ATCCACAGCC CCGACCCTTG ATGAGAACTC AGCTGTCCAG GTGCAAAGGA
AGAGGTCA TAGGTGTGG GGCTGGAAAC TACTCTTGAG TCGACAGGTC CACGTTTCCT

1201 AAAGCCAAGT GAGACGGGCT CTGGGACCAT GGTGACCCAGG CTCTPCCCT GCTCCCTGGC
TTTCGGTTCA CTCTCCCCGA GACCCCTGGTA CCACTGGTCC GAGAAGGGGA CGAGGGACCG

1261 CCTGCCAGC TGCCAGGCTG AAAAGAACCC TCAGCTCCCCA GACCGCCCTC CTCACCGCCC
GGAGGGTTCG ACGGTTCCGAC TTTCTTCGG AGTCGAGGGT GTGGGGGAG GAGTGGGGG

1321 TTCCCTGGCA GTCACCTCCA CTGGGGGACC ACGGGCCCCC AGCCCTGTGT CGGCCCTTGT
AAGGAGCCGT CAGTGAAGGT GACCACCTGG TGCCCCGGG TCGGGACACA GCGGGAAACAG

1381 TGTCTAGCT CAACCAACAGT CTGACACCAG AGCCCACCTTC CATCCTCTC GGTGTGAGGC
ACAGAGTCGA GTTGGTGTCA GACTGTGGTC TCGGGTGAAG GTAGGAGAGA CCACACTCCG

1441 ACAGGGAGGG CAGCATCTGG AGGAGCTCTG CAGGCCCTCCAC ACCTTACCCAGG ACCTCCAGG
TGTCGCTCCC GTCGTAGACC TCCTCGAGAC GTCGGGGGTGT TGGATGGTGC TGGAGGGTCC

1501 GCTGGGCTCA GGAAAACAA GCCACATGGCTT TACAGGGACAG GGGGTTGAAG CTGAGCCCCC
CGACCCGAGT CCTTTTTGGT CGGTGACGAA ATGTCCTGTGC CCCCAACTTC GACTCGGGGC

1561 CCTCACACCC ACCCCCCATGC ACTCAAAAGAT TGGATTTTAC AGCTACTTGC AATTCAAAAT
GGAGTGTGGG TGGGGGTACG TGAGTTCTA ACCTAAAATG TCGATGAACG TAAAGTTTA

MATCH WITH FIG. 5D

MATCH WITH FIG. 5C

1621 TCAGAAGAAT AAAAATGGG AACATACAGA ACTCTAAAAG ATAGACATCA GAAATTGTTA
AGTCTTCTTA TTTTTACCC TTGTATGTC TGAGATTTC TATCTGTAGT CTTAACAAAT

1681 AGTTAAGCTT TTTCAAAAAA TCAGCAATTC CCAGCGTAGT CAAGGGTGG A CATGCACCGCG
TCAAATTGAA AAAGTTTTT AGTCGTTAG GGTGCGATCA GTACGTCGGC

1741 TCTGGCATGA TGGGATGGCG ACCGGGCAAG CTTTCTTCCT CGAGATCGTC TGCTGCTG
AGACCGTACT ACCCTACCGC TGGCCCGTTC GAAAGAGGA GCTCTAGCAG ACGACGAACT

1801 GAGCTATTGC TTGTTAAGA TATAAAAGG GGTTCCTTT TGTCCTTCTG TAAGGTGGAC
CTCGATAACG AAACAATTCT ATATTTTCC CCAAAGAAA ACAGAAAGAC ATTCCACCTG

1861 TTCCAGCTT TGATTGAAAG TCCTAGGGTG ATCTATTTC TGCTGTGATT TATCTGCTGA
AAGGTCGAAA ACTAACTTTC AGGATCCCAC TAAGATAAAG ACGACACTAA ATAGACGACT

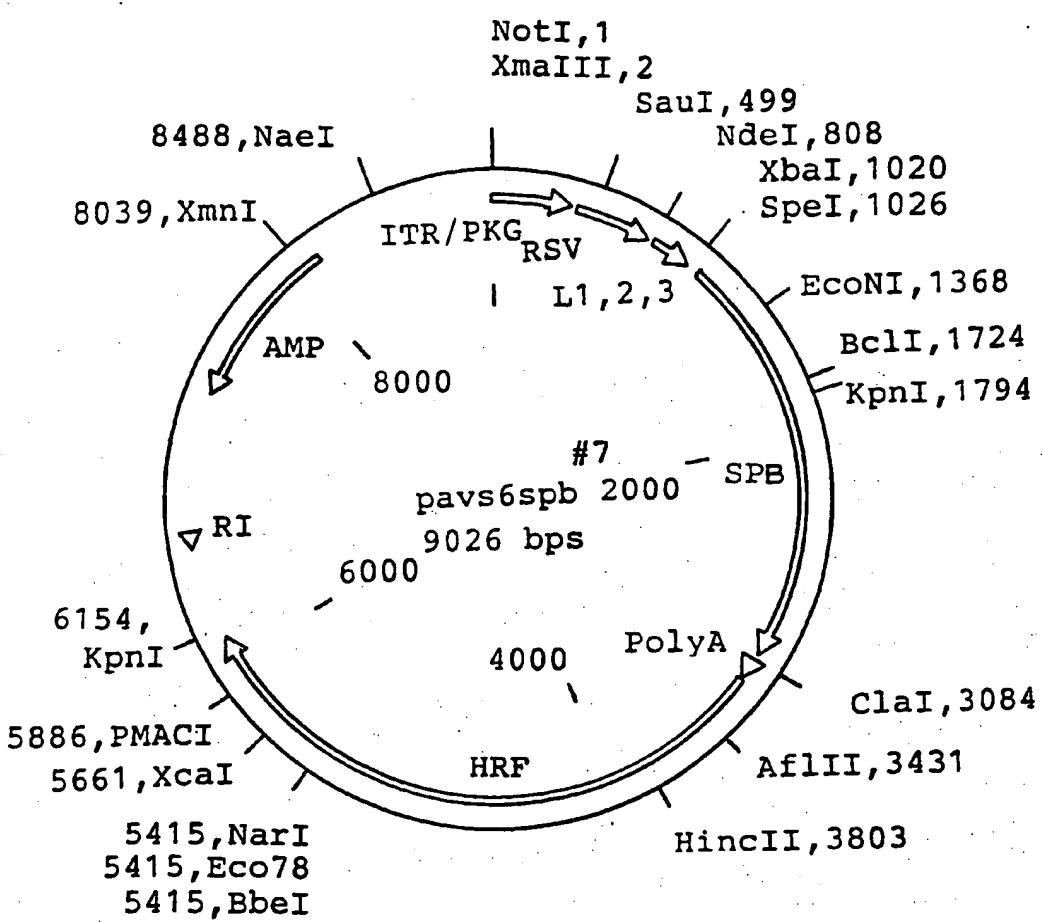
1921 AAGTCTAGCT GGGGTTGTGC AAGCTAGGG A CCCATTCCCTA TGTAATAACAA TGTCTGCACC
TTCGAGTCGA CCCAACACAG TTCGATCCC GGTAAGGAT ACATTATGTT ACAGACGTTG

1981 AATGCTAATA AAGTCCTATT CTCTTTTATC GGAATT
TTACGATTAT TTCAGGATAA GAGAAAATAG CCTTAA

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FIG. 5D

FIG. 7



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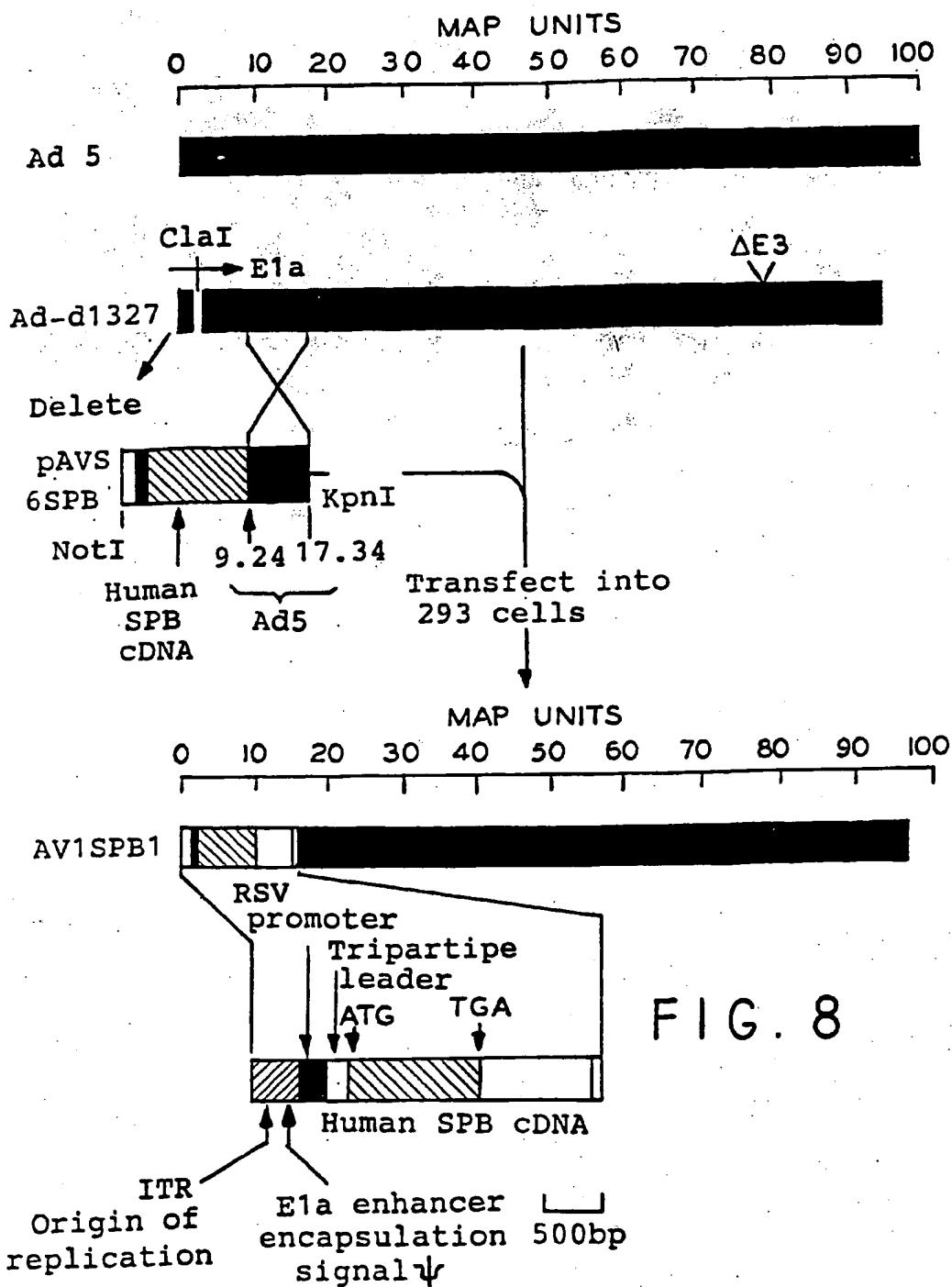


FIG. 8

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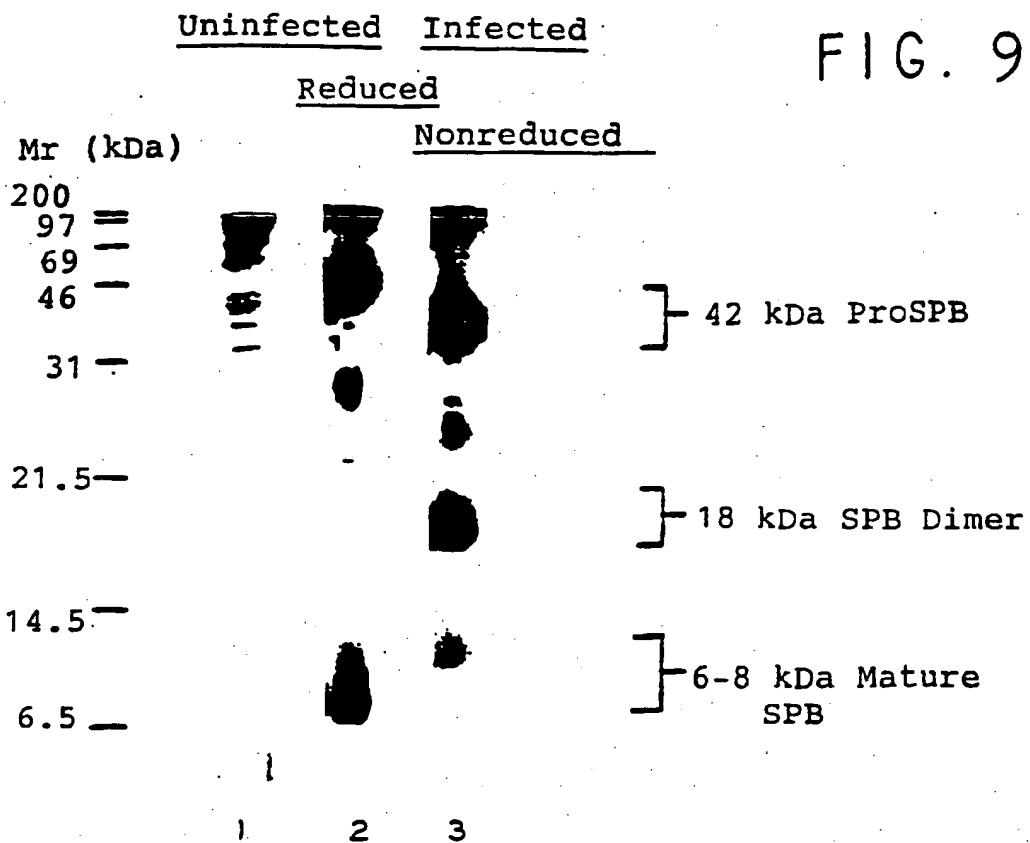


FIG. 10

1 2 3 4 5

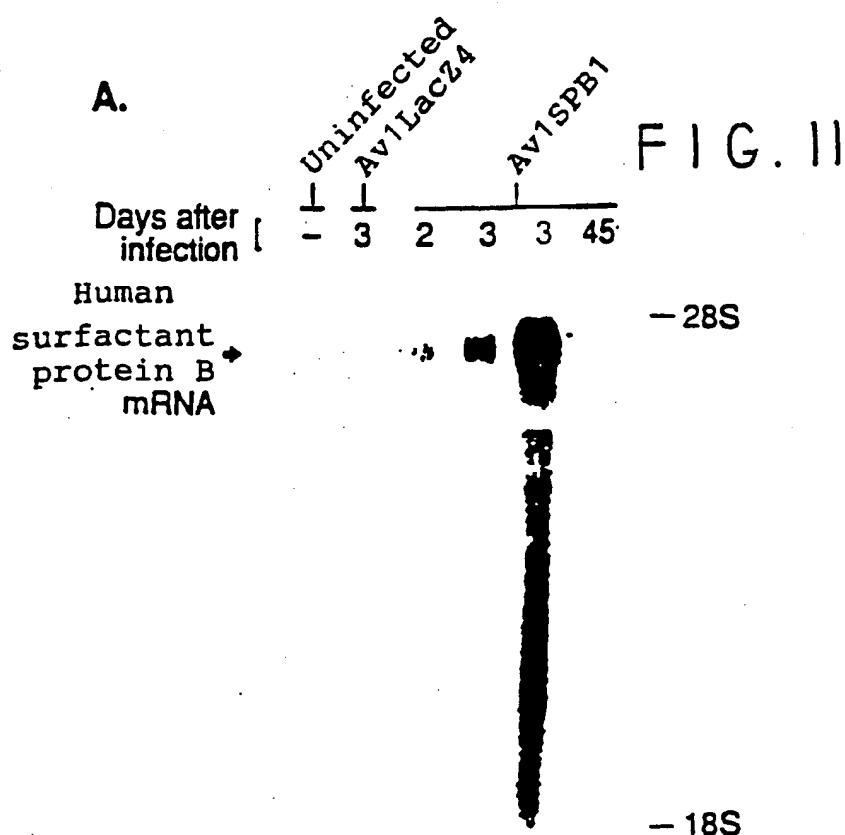
← Mouse SPB mRNA

← Human SPB mRNA

← Mouse Tubulin mRNA

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Uninfected Av1SPB1 Av1LacZ4

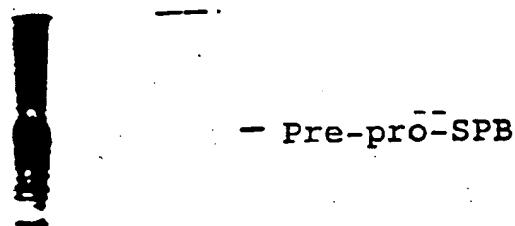


FIG. 12

— Dimeric SPB

— Monomeric SPB

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FIG. 13



FIG. 14



FIG. 15

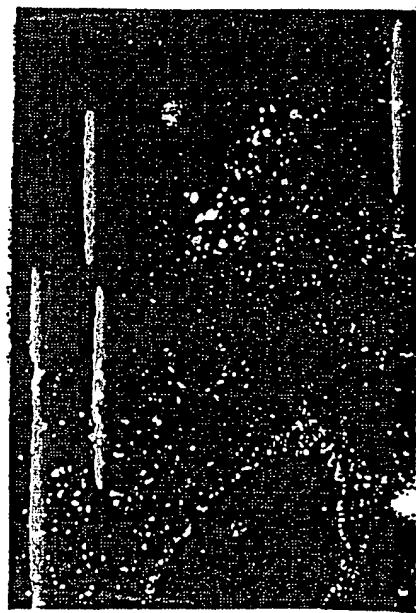


FIG. 16



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US94/03831

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(S) : A01N 63/00; A61K 37/00; C07H 17/00; C12N 5/00, 7/00, 15/00

US CL : Please See Extra Sheet.

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : 424/93A, 93R; 435/172.1, 172.3, 235.1, 240.2, 320.1; 536/23.1, 23.5, 24.1, 24.2

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

Please See Extra Sheet.

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	W. Doerfler, "Adenovirus DNA", published 1986, by Martinus Nijhoff Publishing (Boston), pages 53-95, see the entire document.	1-24
Y	Cell, Volume 68, issued 10 January 1992, M.A. Rosenfeld et al, "In Vivo Transfer of the Human Cystic Fibrosis Transmembrane Conductance Regulator Gene to the Airway Epithelium", pages 143-155, see the entire document.	1-24
Y	Science, Volume 252, issued 19 April 1991, M. A. Rosenfeld et al, "Adenovirus-Mediated Transfer of a Recombinant α 1-Antitrypsin Gene to the Lung Epithelium in Vivo", pages 431-434, see the entire document.	1-24

 Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:	"T"	later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
'A' document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be part of particular relevance		
'E' earlier documents published on or after the international filing date	"X"	document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
'L' document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	"Y"	document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
'O' document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means		
'P' document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed	"A"	document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

25 MAY 1994

Date of mailing of the international search report

JUN 22 1994

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Authorized officer

BRUCE CAMPBELL

Telephone No. (703) 308-0196

Form PCT/ISA/210 (second sheet)(July 1992)*

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US94/03831

C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	DNA, Volume 8, No. 2, issued 1989, T.J. Pilot-Matias et al, "Structure and Organization of the Gene Encoding Human Pulmonary Surfactant Proteolipid SP-B", pages 75-86, see the entire document.	1-24
Y	Journal of Clinical Investigation, Volume 81, issued March 1988, S.D. Revak et al, "Use of Human Surfactant Low Molecular Weight Apoproteins in the Reconstitution of Surfactant Biologic Activity", pages 826-833, see the entire document.	15-24

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US94/03831

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER:
US CL :

424/93A, 93R; 435/172.1, 172.3, 235.1, 240.2, 320.1; 536/23.1, 23.5, 24.1, 24.2

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Electronic data bases consulted (Name of data base and where practicable terms used):

APS, BIOSIS, EXCERPTA MEDICA, DERWENT BIOTECHNOLOGY ABSTRACTS, CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS
search terms: surfactant and (pulmonary or lung), adenoavirus vector?, gene therapy

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